

St. Louis Post-Dispatch, Tuesday, July 29, 1884. THE DISPATCH PUBLISHING CO. TERMS OF THE DAILY. One year, postage paid, \$10.00. Six months, postage paid, \$6.00. Three months, postage paid, \$3.00. One month, postage paid, \$1.00. By the week (delivered by carrier), 25 cents. Subscribers who fail to receive their paper regularly will receive a favor on us by reporting the same to this office by mail card. THE WEEKLY. One year, postage paid, \$10.00. Six months, postage paid, \$6.00. Three months, postage paid, \$3.00. One month, postage paid, \$1.00. By the week (delivered by carrier), 25 cents. Subscribers who fail to receive their paper regularly will receive a favor on us by reporting the same to this office by mail card. TUESDAY, JULY 29, 1884.

Subscribers leaving the city during the summer months, can have the Post-Dispatch mailed to them regularly at the usual rates, by leaving their address at the counting-room, No. 515-17, Market street.

To-day the next president of the United States will receive the official announcement of his nomination.

The Labor Reformers are still waiting for Mr. Butler's letter of acceptance. Mr. Butler seems unable to make up his mind whether to hold on or to let go.

The boom in stocks which was to end the season of low quotations and hard times, and which was announced to arrive this week, has been unavoidably postponed until some other week.

It was in a description of life in America forty years ago that Mr. DICKENS described the New York newspapers as crying out, "Here's yer Daily Seer and Ronda Journal." The description would fit very nearly at the present time to a certain class of journals.

If our esteemed contemporaries who are now engaged in manufacturing and disseminating Cleveland myths are in need of a Shakespearean motto, we would suggest the familiar lines: How far this little scandal throws its beams, So shines a bad deed in a naughty world.

MR. JOHN R. REAVIS of St. Louis, now a special correspondent of the New York World, has been traveling in Maine and looking into the prohibition question. He found no more difficulty whatever in getting drinks in Augusta than he would have found in St. Louis, although, of course, he wanted them merely to satisfy his thirst for information.

The London special correspondent who entertained us for several days with bulletins of Minister LOWELL's tea is now discussing the vaccine virus of Miss ELLEN TERRY, which is now, we presume, the principal item of interest in London. It would be touching to think of the four millions of inhabitants of the British metropolis going about and anxiously seeking each other what is the latest news from Miss TERRY's vaccine, but we have a suspicion that probably London hears less of it than we do.

GEN. DIAZ, the President elect of Mexico, is reported as being opposed to the French loan of \$30,000,000, on the reasonable ground that if the crew who now run the government get hold of it very little of it will ever reach the treasury. Before admiring Diaz's patriotism in this matter it would be well to wait and see what he will do when he resumes his office. Will he make any effort to compel the Gonzalez crowd to account for the public funds they have absorbed? If he does the millennium will be near at hand.

The New York butchers are up in arms against Chicago dressed beef. They are ignorant men who cannot understand why protection should be a good thing for the manufacturer and not for the butcher, and who cannot understand why they should not be protected against Chicago as well as against Birmingham as long as it is Chicago which threatens them with a loss of their business. Theorists might argue that if their beef was cheaper and better, they need have no dread of competition, and if it were otherwise the interests of New York demanded the success of competition, but this kind of talk is used only by college professors, and men who have been corrupted by British gold.

MR. SIMON STERNER has been one of the most efficient practical workers in the Anti-Monopoly movement in New York State. He rendered good service in calling public attention to instances of corporate rapacity and injustice. He assisted in framing the legislation for the correction of those evils. In a recently published letter he reviews and vindicates Gov. CLEVELAND's course on those measures. He also groups the evidence of monopolistic leanings on the part of BLAINE, and says that every vote cast for a hopeless third candidate against CLEVELAND is practically a vote for BLAINE. From the letter the Anti-Monopolists have nothing to hope. "He dares not, if he now would," says Mr. STERNER, "offend the monopoly powers, who hold his secrets and controlled his actions in the past."

MR. B. F. JONES, chairman of the Republican National Committee, is the immensely wealthy owner of an iron patent monopoly. He has headed the subscription to the Blaine campaign fund with a tip of \$100,000 out of his own pin money, and says he will raise more among his brother monopolists of Pittsburgh than was ever before contributed by any city to a political campaign. Now, are these millionaires creating this huge corruption fund for their own benefit, or for the benefit of the employees out of whose labor they have made their millions? Is it to increase the wages of labor or to secure and enlarge their own margin of profits that they throw so much of their money into the contest? Lockouts occur in Pittsburgh much more fre-

quently than elections of President or Congressmen. Do Mr. JONES and the other big Protectionists subscribe as liberally to feed the families of the workmen during those Pittsburgh lockouts as they do in elections? Mr. JONES knows very well that there is no tariff on immigrants, that foreign immigration and our home labor market reciprocally regulate each other, and that tariff protection protects not the workman, but the plant owner, the capitalist employer. It makes him a monopolist with power to tax home labor at large for his private profit, but leaves the employee to compete with "foreign pauper labor," attracted to this country at the rate of nearly a million a year by occasional high wages that are followed by lockouts and reductions as the protected demand is supplied. It is not to diminish his enormous profits from labor that Mr. JONES pays this \$100,000.

A BIT OF HISTORY. Among the fictions relied on to stampede the Irish vote to BLAINE is a story that when AUGUSTUS COSTELLO was arrested in Ireland in 1867 for a speech delivered by him in New York two years previously, Mr. BLAINE secured his release by a series of powerful speeches in Congress. A careful examination of the Congressional Globe for the years 1867, 1868 and 1869 shows that Mr. BLAINE spoke on a great many subjects, but that no such speeches as are credited to him in behalf of COSTELLO are recorded or mentioned in the official record of Congress.

Chairman COOPER of the Pennsylvania Republican Committee has added some new frills to this fiction by declaring in a reported speech that BLAINE's visit to the British lion's tail secured the release of COSTELLO, and that "BLAINE will enforce the doctrine enforced by Captain INGRAM in 1858, when he told the commander of the Austrian vessel that, if he did not return COSTELLO, he would blow his ship to hell."

Now, Capt. INGRAM had as little to do with the Costello case as BLAINE himself. At Smyrna, in 1853, under the Democratic administration of FRANKLIN PIERCE and Secretary MARCY, Captain DUNCAN S. INGRAM, then of the United States Navy, but more recently a Commodore in the service of the Confederate States, laid his ship alongside of an Austrian vessel, and with watch in hand told the Austrian captain he must surrender MARTIN KOSTA, a Hungarian, who had only declared his intention to become a citizen, and who had been taken from an American merchant vessel by an Austrian brig, was thus rescued, and not only did a Democratic Congress endorse the act of Captain INGRAM with a vote of thanks and a medal, but Secretary MARCY met and silenced the protest of the Austrian Government with a defiant notice to all the world that a declaration of intention to become a citizen entitled KOSTA to just such protection as he had received from our Government.

Are the plumes on the helmet of the Maine knight so broken and frayed out that they must needs be replaced with new ones stolen from dead Democrats? Since the Republican party has been in power with Mr. BLAINE as one of its most influential leaders, he has had ample opportunity to put himself on record against the foreign policy which has, by treaty with BISMARCK and blundering diplomacy elsewhere, deprived our foreign born citizens of the assurance of protection which they formerly felt abroad under Democratic administrations. Mr. BLAINE never improved his opportunities to manifest any of the nerve and spirit of PIERCE's great Secretary.

ABOUT TIME! Several of the State boards of health have called a meeting for the 7th of August in Washington, with the object of consulting with the Government officials as to the best method of meeting and mastering the cholera in the event of its appearing in this country. It is quite time that such a meeting should be held. The Annie P. Silver incident shows that the Government officials are in a state of hopeless imbecility and confusion. So far as we know the National Health Department now consists of a Surgeon General in charge of a tape and sealing-wax bureau in Washington, and a limited number of Marine Hospital surgeons, who have no instructions outside of their routine duties and no authority of any kind and no resources with which to render any assistance if needed.

The French Government has been made the subject of very severe comments in its own Chambers, and in the German Parliament, as standing next after Egypt and Turkey in the matter of governmental provision against epidemic disease. It cannot, however, be more backward than this country. In the Annie P. Silver matter the part played by the Government consisted in ringing an alarm bell and trying to create a panic over a case of cholera which the Government only heard of when it would have been too late. It turned out to be a false alarm, but it showed that the Government officials did not know the difference between a false alarm and a true one; that they were unable to get at the truth or suppress falsehood, and that all they could do was to give a conspicuous exhibition of inefficiency. By all means let the meeting be held and let us learn just what resources we have to rely on to prevent a visitation.

THE American public school system has been made the subject of discussion in England, where the report of a Royal commission eulogizes it. Prof. MATHERS, the author of the report, traveled in this country and devoted special attention to technical education, but we are as a low to understand how he came to establish any connection between our progress in inventions and technical work, and our public school system. If there is one thing that our public school system does not do, it is to give technical training. It teaches the children nothing except the ordinary routine of memorized instruction and teaches that very badly. It would not be going too far to say that if the American people are inventive, progressive and

St. Louis Post-Dispatch, Tuesday, July 29, 1884.

proficient in technical learning, it is not as a result of their public school system, but in spite of it.

JACKSON COUNTY casts a majority of the votes in the Fifth District Convention, but though WALLACE has carried his county by a large majority his opponents have him where they had FRANKLIN to his sorrow in 1878, 1880 and 1882. They always manage to hamstring the man who carries Jackson County, by working into his delegation men who care nothing for his instructions, and enough of them to make a successful combination with the other counties against Jackson. Thus they nominated GRAVES over FRANKLIN two years ago. Thus they may nominate GRAVES or FRANKLIN over both WALLACE and FRANKLIN this time. If they do the Jackson County majority will have a right to be indignant, but no right at all to be surprised.

THE Dry Goods Interest. From the American Grocer and Dry Goods Reporter.

The dry goods jobbing business compared with a year ago is on a sounder basis. The volume of business is not larger, but it has been more conservative. The first place jobbers' stocks are smaller than at the close of the spring season of 1883. Goods have been more judiciously bought, and there is a less amount of unsalable stock now on hand than in any previous history of the dry goods interest. Purchases for the most part have been strictly according to what the market has demanded, and have been distributed through a series of months as occasion demanded. As a result payments have not been large in any given period, and consequently they have been promptly met as they fell due. There is less dry goods paper about at the present time than in any other money market in any former period of its history, when the increased volume of business taken into consideration. Jobbers are paying their bills as a rule promptly, and asking but few, if any, favors from importers and commission agents. Their losses by bad debts have been light as compared with other spring seasons, and they have suffered but a slight loss in closing out their broken assortments of spring and summer goods. Throughout the entire spring season there has been a steady tone to values, and the business has been light and steady. Consequently the business transacted has been done at a fair average profit.

The spring business of 1884 has been more satisfactory with jobs than any similar season since 1881. Jobbers are extremely conservative and cautious, and the business has been light and steady. Their losses by bad debts have been light as compared with other spring seasons, and they have suffered but a slight loss in closing out their broken assortments of spring and summer goods. Throughout the entire spring season there has been a steady tone to values, and the business has been light and steady. Consequently the business transacted has been done at a fair average profit.

ARMOUR COINS A PILE OF CASH. From the Chicago Herald.

"The pork corner is getting along splendidly," said an old operator on "Change yesterday, in response to a question. "Armour has everything his own way. The boys were blamed for the fact that they didn't settle up weeks ago, instead of changing their contracts over into other months. I told them to, but they wouldn't heed my advice. The result is they will have to pay over a good deal more money. Why, pork is now up to \$28.50 per barrel for July and August delivery, and, mark my words, it's going to \$30."

"Are there many shorts out yet?" "Yes, and Armour is trying to make them settle by shoring up the price at the rate of fifty cents and one dollar a barrel a day. The crowd estimates the live cut now at \$2.00 per barrel. Most of this is believed to be for Wall Street. Armour is fishing for one big short, who is called a New Yorker. It is thought his name is Fowler."

"How much money will Mr. Armour make out of this squabble?"

"When the boys found they were in this trap they estimated that the loss owned all the standard cash pork in town—about 150,000 barrels, and had coming to him about 300,000 barrels of wind. Now this latter was bought to be delivered in June, July, August, September and October, and the summer will run clear up to the opening of the winter packing season. I think that at the lowest calculation this deal will net \$1,000,000. One man settled recently by paying over to the Washington street merchant \$100,000, and he will get \$300,000 more when the shorts now out pass in these checks."

BEANS LOGN. From the Address of a South Carolina Candidate. I refer to the well-known story which was widely established but foolishly abolished by the Legislature. Virtually it is a dead law, for whenever any such measure is laden down with spurring riders then it ceases to act well, and opens the portal to all kinds of litigation. For a Legislature to pass a law that is to be repealed by the next Legislature is a strange infatuation and clear verbiage. * * * These moneyed powers must be checked and curbed, or else the fiery horse of superb individual splendor will disown the weary charge, and mount triumphantly over the heads of the timid and the weak, while we can but stand in the valley below and pray God to abate the coming storm, and holding to the delusive phantom of vain hope, resort to capricious chance to hold back the restless avalanche of the damnable and headlong discrimination. Now, Mr. Editor, I have said enough to demonstrate to you beyond all speculative doubts that we can make this a grand old State if we will but give all legitimate industries to factories and curb the bits of the iron horse of extortion.

AMERICAN JUDALISM. From the American Journalist.

All persons born in this country, in consequence of its superior position, are American citizens from first to last. You can make no foreigners of them; whatever language, custom, or habits you may impose upon them, they will speak English, think in English, speak and feel like Americans. None born in this country can be a foreigner, nobody wants to be an alien. If anybody is ignorant of this fact let him mix a few days among the young Americans in the country to be convinced that all peculiarities in language, manners, and habits brought from other countries are eradicated, and with most of them not a trace is left. All that is left of the European in the American is the historical consciousness, "I am a son of Israel," which is connected with the religious feelings peculiar to Israelites; and energetic intelligence peculiar to the denomination, which makes it impossible for him to become a degenerate Christian.

WATCH HIM. From the New York World.

Mr. William E. Chandler, Secretary of the Navy, has appropriated the United States steamer Tallapoosa and is cruising around somewhere in New England waters. He is using the vessel as a family pleasure yacht, and is entertaining his friends on board in royal style. It is to be hoped that this modern Viking gets through with the Tallapoosa he will return her to the United States Government. It would be just as well, however, to keep an eye on him.

JARRETT. From the Philadelphia Times.

Mr. John Jarrett of St. Louis is now in a position to appreciate the fact that a padlock mowed with the key thrown away is an invaluable aid to a public man. He was no sooner nominated to fill a new office than an curious rival resorted to some means to be elected deputy, to the President's personal character. They were taken down and nailed, and Mr. Jarrett has walked through the plank

by reason of them. His successor is an Illinois man by the name of Haldeman, hitherto unknown to fame. Just what sort of a labor combination he represents or what his antecedents or qualifications are, or whether or not he even knows that two and two make four, are to be revealed by some of his friends or political sponsors. It may be assumed at least that he has never public about the President.

POLITICAL DRIFT. Mr. St. John's liquor policy appears to be also a gin-gin policy.

The Tribune is beginning to believe that Mr. Beecher was guilty. JOHN KELLY is at Saratoga, and Mr. Hendrick is expected there soon.

St. John's from the only State in the Union that permits bull fights.

The grand old party is raising a handsome subscription fund for campaign purposes.

It is reported that General Butler will write a glib letter of acceptance. No doubt.

One of the criticisms upon Mr. Logan's letter of acceptance is that it is a mere rehash of Blaine's.

HARRIET BEECHER-STOWES and husband, overlooking Mr. Logan's wicked slave record, will support Blaine.

It is said that Mr. Beecher controls 5,000 Brooklyn votes, and that all of them will be cast for Cleveland.

The most temperate political convention of the year was held by our esteemed Prohibition friends at Pittsburgh.

The solitary Blaine organ in New York says that the Democrats have been stunned by the power of Blaine's letter of acceptance.

GEN. BENJAMIN F. BUTLER is respectfully notified that there was a Presidential nomination at Pittsburgh which got away from him.

It is noticed that "Logan's old pastors" are very active. It is believed that Mr. Blaine is attending to the religious end of the campaign.

CASIMIR M. CLAY of Kentucky is said to be manifesting a disposition to shout for Blaine. The venerable Mr. Clay once served as Minister to Russia.

THOMAS A. LOVAT, a prominent Democratic lawyer of Cincinnati, has come out for Blaine, and had his long broken and shoulder dislocated—the oblique in which he was riding being thrown from the track by reason of a broken rail. The boy, by his next friend, presented a petition to the Federal Court at St. Louis for redress of his injuries, and thereupon the judge referred the case to the Master in Chancery, the most learned in the hands of a receiver. Now, beyond all question, that practice is reprehensible and illegal, because it deprives the boy of his constitutional and common law right of trial by jury. When a man is injured in his person or property, he has a right to have the truth ascertained by a jury of his peers, and they are to ascertain and assess his damages. A court should take no jurisdiction to see that the case is fairly presented to the jury, and that their verdict is fair and reasonable. This is a trial by jury to which every man, woman and child is entitled when subjected to injury or accused of crime. This right of trial by jury is the distinguishing feature between free and absolute governments, and when surrendered by the people they are no longer a free people. It may be that the Federal Judge referred that case to the Master by consent of the boy or his father as his next friend. If so, that gives the court and Master jurisdiction to hear and determine the case. If not then they deprived him of his constitutional and common-law right of trial by jury. If the matter is to be tried by a jury, it will be a great while till a man must appear before a titled nobility with his hat under his arm, praying for such redress for injuries to his person or property as he may feel graciously disposed to grant. This will be rule when a jury trial is broken down, and the people are reduced to the condition of a free country will be filled with honest men, women and children, simply because they are dissatisfied with our aristocracy.

There is no law in this country to deprive a man of his right of action against a railroad for personal injury. It is in the hands of a receiver. I admit that when judgment is recovered, it should be presented to the Federal Court appointing the receiver for classification and payment.

A different rule is about to be established, but it has not the sanction of the common law, or of any statute. Indeed such a statute would be clearly unconstitutional, as it would deprive the citizen of his right of trial by jury. I say these things with great respect to our Federal and State judges, and simply to maintain the rights of man.

WORKMEN SET RIGHT. ST. LOUIS, July 29, 1884. The following statement appeared in the American Celt of last week: "The American Celt reported called at the St. Louis Gas Works, and learned that the 800 men employed there, who three favored the nomination of Cleveland. They will vote for Blaine."

The above statement is false in every particular. The 800 men employed at the St. Louis Gas Works. The facts in the case are these: "There are less than 200 men employed in the works, and fully half of them are Democrats and will vote the Democratic ticket on election day. Notwithstanding the American Celt and their informant to the contrary." By publishing this you will oblige several.

What is a Second Cousin? ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 28, 1884. To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch.

Will you please decide for us the relationship of children of our own country. That is, two gentlemen who are own cousins marry—each of them have children. I claim the marriage of the children of each of them are third cousins to each other, and they are second cousins to the gentlemen. My friend claims the children to be second cousins to each other. Please decide for us who is entitled to the small wage, and oblige.

TWO OF YOUR SUBSCRIBERS. [If any one knows what is meant by the term "second cousin" he knows something that is not in Blackstone or Webster. We should like to have an official definition of the term.—EDITOR POST-DISPATCH.]

Timely Advice. ST. LOUIS, July 28, 1884. To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch.

An election phobia is raging at present, I would like to make a few suggestions. Clean out your gutters and alleys, put plenty of lime macedon (which is a natural disinfectant), on your streets and compel owners to fill or drain stagnant pools and you will be almost safe. Your sewer system is good.

Headly's Partner. JORDIN, Mo., July 28, 1884. To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch.

Governor Headly's law partner is named Edgar M. Johnson, and is a Jew and as honest as his race.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS. COOVERS—The public schools will open on Monday, September 1.

LOUIS LEMMON (Pekin, Ind.)—There is no dealer in oats in St. Louis.

SEBASTIAN—Get a lawyer to have the property conveyed to a trustee for the wife's sole benefit.

W. F.—In a biennial election by Congress each State has one vote; that vote is cast by the majority of the delegation.

A READER—The alarm for the Southern Hotel fire sounded at precisely 1:35 a. m. April 11, 1877. Out this out and paste it in your hat.

WHITFIELD—The fire engines are furnished with an apparatus called a "booster," by which steam is kept up in the boilers while they are standing in the houses.

SEBASTIAN—The election of 1860 was held before the State was redistricted, and the Fifteenth Ward was then in the Second District, which elected Edward to Congress over Keeneland.

JOURNALS (St. Louis, Mo.)—You are wrong. There is no law directing the disposition of the surplus of the Treasury. The Treasury clerk holds in accordance with the terms of the bonds.

SEBASTIAN—Capt. Dayton was an English landowner.

THE TIMES. The Times says: "What Mr. Blaine is and what he has done is a matter of public record. How it is to be judged depends upon the record and common standard of those who are to judge him. He has shown himself capable of using a position of public

influence and responsibility to promote his own personal gain, and the evidence has himself furnished largely by himself. He has shown himself capable of great duplicity and arrogant false pretenses when driven to show his conduct from exposure. In dealing with public questions and great interests he has exhibited through information, sound thought, stable convictions and upright purposes, but has resorted to displays of rhetoric, appeals to prejudice and tricks of deception to make a popular impression which he believed would be favorable to his ends. His supporters, some of whom are self-deceived, seemed to think it possible to make the people believe that Mr. Blaine is a profound statesman and a pure patriot."

THE SUN. The Sun says: "Neither as a practical nor as a theoretical civil service reformer has General Logan made any record, and his present pretenses of devotion to Civil Service Reform would be disgusting for its very absurdity. Black Jack is a constrained and ill at ease fellow, and that one has to laugh at him and half forgive him. Black Jack subscribes to the Republican declarations about Civil Service Reform with the same eagerness and cordiality which a condemned criminal with a rope around his neck would display in advocating capital punishment."

THE TRIBUNE. The Tribune says: "The meetings of the Irish Americans at Chichester Hall last night were a remarkable one. It was not extraordinary, of course, that the hall was crowded to the utmost capacity, but the earnestness and enthusiasm were decidedly impressive. It was gratifying that the predominant spirit seemed to be one of intense approval of the industrial policy which the Republican party has so long and so faithfully upheld. Other points, as the applause was never more general or hearty than when the speakers presented the resolution of Americanization."

THE PEOPLE'S FORUM. Federal Courts. VERSAILLES, Mo., July 28, 1884. To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch.

According to the teachings of the founders of this republic, every abuse of official power should be promptly strangled before the bar of public opinion, so that it may be corrected at the ballot box. I read a paragraph in the Globe-Democrat of the 20th inst., stating in substance, that a boy while riding on the Wabash Railroad in Clay County, Mo., and had his long broken and shoulder dislocated—the oblique in which he was riding being thrown from the track by reason of a broken rail. The boy, by his next friend, presented a petition to the Federal Court at St. Louis for redress of his injuries, and thereupon the judge referred the case to the Master in Chancery, the most learned in the hands of a receiver. Now, beyond all question, that practice is reprehensible and illegal, because it deprives the boy of his constitutional and common law right of trial by jury. When a man is injured in his person or property, he has a right to have the truth ascertained by a jury of his peers, and they are to ascertain and assess his damages. A court should take no jurisdiction to see that the case is fairly presented to the jury, and that their verdict is fair and reasonable. This is a trial by jury to which every man, woman and child is entitled when subjected to injury or accused of crime. This right of trial by jury is the distinguishing feature between free and absolute governments, and when surrendered by the people they are no longer a free people. It may be that the Federal Judge referred that case to the Master by consent of the boy or his father as his next friend. If so, that gives the court and Master jurisdiction to hear and determine the case. If not then they deprived him of his constitutional and common-law right of trial by jury. If the matter is to be tried by a jury, it will be a great while till a man must appear before a titled nobility with his hat under his arm, praying for such redress for injuries to his person or property as he may feel graciously disposed to grant. This will be rule when a jury trial is broken down, and the people are reduced to the condition of a free country will be filled with honest men, women and children, simply because they are dissatisfied with our aristocracy.

There is no law in this country to deprive a man of his right of action against a railroad for personal injury. It is in the hands of a receiver. I admit that when judgment is recovered, it should be presented to the Federal Court appointing the receiver for classification and payment.

A different rule is about to be established, but it has not the sanction of the common law, or of any statute. Indeed such a statute would be clearly unconstitutional, as it would deprive the citizen of his right of trial by jury. I say these things with great respect to our Federal and State judges, and simply to maintain the rights of man.

WORKMEN SET RIGHT. ST. LOUIS, July 29, 1884. The following statement appeared in the American Celt of last week: "The American Celt reported called at the St. Louis Gas Works, and learned that the 800 men employed there, who three favored the nomination of Cleveland. They will vote for Blaine."

The above statement is false in every particular. The 800 men employed at the St. Louis Gas Works. The facts in the case are these: "There are less than 200 men employed in the works, and fully half of them are Democrats and will vote the Democratic ticket on election day. Notwithstanding the American Celt and their informant to the contrary." By publishing this you will oblige several.

What is a Second Cousin? ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 28, 1884. To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch.

Will you please decide for us the relationship of children of our own country. That is, two gentlemen who are own cousins marry—each of them have children. I claim the marriage of the children of each of them are third cousins to each other, and they are second cousins to the gentlemen. My friend claims the children to be second cousins to each other. Please decide for us who is entitled to the small wage, and oblige.

TWO OF YOUR SUBSCRIBERS. [If any one knows what is meant by the term "second cousin" he knows something that is not in Blackstone or Webster. We should like to have an official definition of the term.—EDITOR POST-DISPATCH.]

Timely Advice. ST. LOUIS, July 28, 1884. To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch.

An election phobia is raging at present, I would like to make a few suggestions. Clean out your gutters and alleys, put plenty of lime macedon (which is a natural disinfectant), on your streets and compel owners to fill or drain stagnant pools and you will be almost safe. Your sewer system is good.

Headly's Partner. JORDIN, Mo., July 28, 1884. To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch.

Governor Headly's law partner is named Edgar M. Johnson, and is a Jew and as honest as his race.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS. COOVERS—The public schools will open on Monday, September 1.

LOUIS LEMMON (Pekin, Ind.)—There is no dealer in oats in St. Louis.

SEBASTIAN—Get a lawyer to have the property conveyed to a trustee for the wife's sole benefit.

W. F.—In a biennial election by Congress each State has one vote; that vote is cast by the majority of the delegation.

A READER—The alarm for the Southern Hotel fire sounded at precisely 1:35 a. m. April 11, 1877. Out this out and paste it in your hat.

WHITFIELD—The fire engines are furnished with an apparatus called a "booster," by which steam is kept up in the boilers while they are standing in the houses.

SEBASTIAN—The election of 1860 was held before the State was redistricted, and the Fifteenth Ward was then in the Second District, which elected Edward to Congress over Keeneland.

JOURNALS (St. Louis, Mo.)—You are wrong. There is no law directing the disposition of the surplus of the Treasury. The Treasury clerk holds in accordance with the terms of the bonds.

SEBASTIAN—Capt. Dayton was an English landowner.

THE TIMES. The Times says: "What Mr. Blaine is and what he has done is a matter of public record. How it is to be judged depends upon the record and common standard of those who are to judge him. He has shown himself capable of using a position of public

influence and responsibility to promote his own personal gain, and the evidence has himself furnished largely by himself. He has shown himself capable of great duplicity and arrogant false pretenses when driven to show his conduct from exposure. In dealing with public questions and great interests he has exhibited through information, sound thought, stable convictions and upright purposes, but has resorted to displays of rhetoric, appeals to prejudice and tricks of deception to make a popular impression which he believed would be favorable to his ends. His supporters, some of whom are self-deceived, seemed to think it possible to make the people believe that Mr. Blaine is a profound statesman and a pure patriot."

THE SUN. The Sun says: "Neither as a practical nor as a theoretical civil service reformer has General Logan made any record, and his present pretenses of devotion to Civil Service Reform would be disgusting for its very absurdity. Black Jack is a constrained and ill at ease fellow, and that one has to laugh at him and half forgive him. Black Jack subscribes to the Republican declarations about Civil Service Reform with the same eagerness and cordiality which a condemned criminal with a rope around his neck would display in advocating capital punishment."

THE TRIBUNE. The Tribune says: "The meetings of the Irish Americans at Chichester Hall last night were a remarkable one. It was not extraordinary, of course, that the hall was crowded to the utmost capacity, but the earnestness and enthusiasm were decidedly impressive. It was gratifying that the predominant spirit seemed to be one of intense approval of the industrial policy which the Republican party has so long and so faithfully upheld. Other points, as the applause was never more general or hearty than when the speakers presented the resolution of Americanization."

THE PEOPLE'S FORUM. Federal Courts. VERSAILLES, Mo., July 28, 1884. To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch.

According to the teachings of the founders of this republic, every abuse of official power should be promptly strangled before the bar of public opinion, so that it may be corrected at the ballot box. I read a paragraph in the Globe-Democrat of the 20th inst., stating in substance, that a boy while riding on the Wabash Railroad in Clay County, Mo., and had his long broken and shoulder dislocated—the oblique in which he was riding being thrown from the track by reason of a broken rail. The boy, by his next friend, presented a petition to the Federal Court at St. Louis for redress of his injuries, and thereupon the judge referred the case to the Master in Chancery, the most learned in the hands of a receiver. Now, beyond all question, that practice is reprehensible and illegal, because it deprives the boy of his constitutional and common law right of trial by jury. When a man is injured in his person or property, he has a right to have the truth ascertained by a jury of his peers, and they are to ascertain and assess his damages. A court should take no jurisdiction to see that the case is fairly presented to the jury, and that their verdict is fair and reasonable. This is a trial by jury to which every man, woman and child is entitled when subjected to injury or accused of crime. This right of trial by jury is the distinguishing feature between free and absolute governments, and when surrendered by the people they are no longer a free people. It may be that the Federal Judge referred that case to the Master by consent of the boy or his father as his next friend. If so, that gives the court and Master jurisdiction to hear and determine the case. If not then they deprived him of his constitutional and common-law right of trial by jury. If the matter is to be tried by a jury, it will be a great while till a man must appear before a titled nobility with his hat under his arm, praying for such redress for injuries to his person or property as he may feel graciously disposed to grant. This will be rule when a jury trial is broken down, and the people are reduced to the condition of a free country will be filled with honest men, women and children, simply because they are dissatisfied with our aristocracy.

There is no law in this country to deprive a man of his right of action against a railroad for personal injury. It is in the hands of a receiver. I admit that when judgment is recovered, it should be presented to the Federal Court appointing the receiver for classification and payment.

A different rule is about to be established, but it has not the sanction of the common law, or of any statute. Indeed such a statute would be clearly unconstitutional, as it would deprive the citizen of his right of trial by jury. I say these things with great respect to our Federal and State judges, and simply to maintain the rights of man.

WORKMEN SET RIGHT. ST. LOUIS, July 29, 1884. The following statement appeared in the American Celt of last week: "The American Celt reported called at the St. Louis Gas Works, and learned that the 800 men employed there, who three favored the nomination of Cleveland. They will vote for Blaine."

The above statement is false in every particular. The 800 men employed at the St. Louis Gas Works. The facts in the case are these: "There are less than 200 men employed in the works, and fully half of them are Democrats and will vote the Democratic ticket on election day. Notwithstanding the American Celt and their informant to the contrary." By publishing this you will oblige several.

What is a Second Cousin?

FOR SALE-MISCELLANEOUS.

FOR SALE—Cheng-Dunns, tables and office
People's Furniture Co., 293 and 213 N. 7th st.

STOVE REPAIRS
For every stove or range made in the United States,
had at A. G. Bruner's, 315 Franklin st.

CHAPLAIN clothing in the city. Dunns' loan out
Franklin av.

W. B. BUSSE (new) 1900 Franklin av., mil-
ture and looking glass on
payments; pictures framed in good style at low prices.

NOTICE TO HOUSEKEEPERS—Persons wishing
to clean their household goods at residence or
send postal.

BOYLAN, LEBRON & CO.

FOR SALE—Boyle's home including best a/c

[illegible]

FOR SALE—1 set single hand saw and one umbrella. 1900
2700 Lexington. 1000

FOR SALE—Very cheap, furniture in two rooms
complete for housekeeping; rooms for rent. 1421 M
1000

FOR SALE—Good coach dog at 1300 Collins at 1000

FOR SALE—At a bargain, a 1st-class wrought iron
bed for about \$1000. Ap. immediately to Mrs. P
1000

4 SHOW, the pioneer vapor-store dealer
RENTS the most complete line in the world,
and has the largest stock of goods in the city.
And recognizes no competition with same.
Special attention paid to gasoline stove repairs.
Best Gasoline delivered in all parts of the city. The pe
42514 W. 1417 and 1419 Franklin

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE.—One second-hand coach, in good order
and one 3-horse top wagon. 612 Summit St. m

BUSINESS WANTED.

WANTED.—To buy an interest in some establish
ment, by a young man about 25 years of age and
with considerable capital. Give name and address. More sale will be notified

BUSINESS FOR SALE

\$1,200 will buy one-half interest in a well located, profitable business. This business can be liquidated in 6 months. Previous experience not necessary. For more information, contact:

AL THOUSAND has business cards, bill heads or stationery. **AL THOUSAND**, 1000 S. Howard Street, Printer, 801 S. Howard St., Chicago, Ill.

FOR SALE—Large quantities of new and used merchandise in good condition, consisting of men's and women's clothing, shoes, hats, handbags, jewelry, etc. Also a large brick store house almost new, 100,000 sq. ft., with 100 ft. of frontage on a busy street, good stand, corner lot, in a prosperous railroad town, 10 miles from Chicago. Call for details. Selling on farming country. Established trade \$400,000 per year. Selling for \$100,000. Call for details. Will sell or exchange for new Ss. Locals preferred. Write for details. No phone. Further parties address N 8, this office.

FOR SALE—An established hardware business, with a large stock of goods, in a well located town, for sale, for cash only. Call any time between noon and 6 p.m. for details. Write for details. Address: J. P. Boehman, 300 S. Broadway.

FOR SALE—Good paying corner grocery and meat market. Established 1905. Call for details. J. Duffy & Co., 414 Olive St.

FOR SALE—Good paying corner grocery and meat market. Established 1905. Call for details. J. Duffy & Co., 414 Olive St.

FOR SALE—First-class candy store on Franklin St. price \$200 also two cts. tin, 1 cts. price \$200 and one cts. tin. Call for details. Write for details. J. Duffy & Co., 414 Olive St.

FOR SALE—KARE cheese CHEAP. An old established business. Call for details. J. Duffy & Co., 414 Olive St.

NORRIS-Large store full of second-hand furniture and cheap. Inquiries at 814 Walnut st., and
C. Christman, No. 14

NORRIS-Grocery, loan room and cigar store.
corner and cheap rent. Established trade. A
gain if takes soon. Ad. W. B. office, no 14

NORRIS-Barry of 60 cases, will sell cheap if
at once. C. Christman, No. 14

NORRIS-Or Trade, a paying city drug store,
could express house at a bargain. Ad. W. B. office
no 14

OF THE K. O. N. E. S. R. E. S. T. A. N. T. S.
central location. Reason for se'ing. Inva. City
of the K. O. N. E. S. R. E. S. T. A. N. T. S.

C. H. KURN, real estate and business exchange
Pine st.

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

Real-Estate Price-Current
AUGUST, 1884.

RESIDENCES
AND
INVESTMENTS

Property in All Parts of the City
CALL AT THE OFFICE OF
FISHER & CO.,
714 Chestnut St.
Sent Free to Any Address

F. NOHL,
REAL ESTATE AND GENERAL AGENT
Comptroller, Commissioner of Deeds for New York,
New York, Kansas, Colorado, Arkansas, Missouri,
California and New Mexico. Office 200 Gracie Building,
a. w. cor. Fourth and Market sts.

ROSE HILL PLACE
It lies on Park and Flushing avenues; double garage;
near Nimitz Garage Company; lot of 10,000 sq. ft.;
near 100th St. **EDGAR MITCHELL.**

IMPROVE CITY CREDIT FOR SALE

**FOR SALE—Burgess—New home house near Duane
and Park. Asks \$30,000. Jefferson ave. 17**

**FOR SALE—\$100,000 cash, balance monthly, 4-
year contract. Includes 1000 sq. ft. lot. Home
Plan, tag of watchman's Cook at Station, Walnut St.**

[illegible]

Cognacs of
DUBOIS FRERES & CAGNON in Cognac,
and OTARD, DUPUY & CO.
Depot of the Popular
Geo. Goulet & Co., Extra Dry Rheims

For Office Use, For Sale by **GLOBE FILES** Are the Best and Most

